NUMBER

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No paper will be discontinued until particularly ordered and all arrearages paid, or at the discretion of the publisher.

Advertisements inserted on the usual terms.-All persons advertising will please note the number of times they wish to have them inserted, or they will be continued and taxed accordingly.

DR. O. P. MILLS.

AVING located himself at Rutherfordton tenders his professional services to the citizens of the village and its vicinity. He would add, that having had consideracle ex-

perience in private as well as public practice, he hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage. His office will be kept in a front room of R. G. TWITTY'S HOTEL. OTIS P. MILLS. Rutherfordton, June 4, 1831.

HOUSE, SHOP & LOT FOR SALE.



THE subscriber offers for sale his House, Shop and Lot, in the town of Rutherfordton, situate two lots north of Wm. Twitty's Hotel,-which he MAURICE M'CARTHY.

June 11, 1831.

LOST.

N the public road, between the residence of Col. J. M. Alexander and Asheville, on the fore the public. 7th inst. a common sized FINE GOLD WATCH SEAL, attached to an ordinary Plated Ring, to which was also attached a Steel Watch Key. To ring the last session of Congress, that the such person as may find said Watch Seal, &c. and Vice President, and his friends were enplace the same in the hand of James Patton, Esq. in Asheville, aliberal reward will be given.

WILLIAM H. WALTON. Rutherfordton, August 13, 1830. · 26 tf

MORE MONEY!!!

ASH will be paid, whenever the work completed, for the building of an amendment on the Hickory-nut road, at the Stone Bridge or Half Ford, near Mr. Dobson Freeman's. It will publication, it is clearly established that be let, in one, two or three parcels, as may best the measure did not originate with me; suit undertakers, and will be shown to such as wish but that in the whole affair I have been to undertake by Mr. Freeman. It is desirable that it be undertaken and executed as soon as possible: we therefore advise such as want the money to ap- of contradiction, that no intercourse, ei-T. F. BIRCHETT, Comrs ply immediately. JAS. GRAHAM, July 29, 1831.

State of North Carolina, Rutherford County.

ourt of Pleas and Quarter Sessions-July Session

James Breedlove Original Attachment, levied on lands. Benjamin Magness

T appearing to the Court that the defendant in this cause is not an inhabitant of this State-It is ordered, that he appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the next Court to be holden for the county of Rutherford, at the Court House at Rutherfordton, on the 4th ling that the past should be buried in ob-Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, -give bond and security, and plead to issue, or judgment by default will be entered up against him, and the lands attached condemned for the payment of plaintiff's demand.

It is further ordered that, publication of this order he made, for six successive weeks, in the North Carolina Spectator and Western Advertiser. T. F. BIRCHETT, Clerk.

August 13, 1831. Pr. adv. \$2.50 F Look at this! 3

HE compass has been so long in use, that, hope its utility will ere long find its way into Rutherford county, and put every man in possession of his own land marks, they may then es cape the judgment denounced in a certain book.

This is therefore, to notify all persons, that they may not plead ignorance in future.) that, I am determined to prosecute all and every individual, who shall be found trespassing, by cultivating the soil, removing timber, or many otherwise com mitting waste upon any of the various tracts of land belonging to Col. RICHARD LEWIS, situate in the Rutherford county-lots and land adjoining the vilage of Rutherfordom, unless with my written or verbal consent; and it is presumed that all leases and permissions granted by him, for any of those purposes, have expired.

Persons holding bonds on him for titles, would do well to present them .- Also persons having made purchases of land, in which he is interested are hereby notified that no titles will be executed unless satisfactory evidence is adduced that, his proportion of the purchase money has been actually paid, or secured to be paid, either to himself or his

properly authorized agent. J. OVERTON LEWIS, Agent. Rutherfordton, 25th Jan'y, 1831. -50 1v p

State of North Carolina,

Hamwood County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions-June Term,

Polly Gambell) Petition for Dower.

John Gambell N this case, it appearing to the satisfaction o the Court, that the defendant, John Gambell, is not an inhabitant of this State :- It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for three months, in the North Carolina Spectator and Western Advertiser, for the defendant, John Gambell, to appear at a County Court, to be held for the County of Haywood, at the Court house in Waynesville, on the last Monday in December next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the petitioners petition; otherwise the several matters and things therein set forth, will be taken for

confessed, and decreed accordingly. Witness, Robert Leve, Clerk of our said Court at office, the last Monday of June 1831, and in th 54th year of American Independence.

ROBERT LOVE, C. H. C. C.

FANCY PAPER.

UST received and for sale, at this Office, 'an assortment of superfine colored and white gilt dged Leiter Paper-also, superfine white Letter was put aside in consequence of my in- cember, 1818, I shall produce a passage Paper; Fools-cap Writing Paper, Sc.

POLITICAL.

MR. CRAWFORD'S ADDRESS.

To the Citizens of the United States. The appearance of the address of the Vice President of the U.S. renders it unnecessary to offer any apology for the following address. The Review of the correspondence signed A. B. originally published in the Georgia Journal, of the 21st of April last, and several articles in the Globe and other newspapers have in my judgment sufficiently explained my conminds; and those of a different descripvery important to the people of the United States, before whom there is no probvery important, to the citizens of the United States; but it is important to me individually, to have my conduct correctly understood; for no man however retired he opinion. It also appears from the newspapers, that an explanation from me is exto the apparent necessity of appearing be-

I understood from letters received dudeavoring to make the impression that the difficulty between him and the President, had been produced, by me from a desire on my part to ingratiate myself with the President. If this impression had been made by their joint efforts, the Vice President has dispelled the illusion; for by his passive. In fact I assert without the fear ther verbal or written has taken place between the President and myself since a few days after the Presidential election in the House of Representatives in February 1825. During the call General Jackson then made upon me no reference whatever was made to what had passed in relation to the General or myself. I considered the call as evidence of a better state of feeling on his part than had been understood to have previously existed; and as I had never cherished any feelings of hostility towards him, I was perfectly willivion. But the publication of the correspondence, has relieved me from the ne cessity, of saying any thing more upon this subject.

Two other charges have been made a gainst me: 1st. That the confidential letter of Gederal Jackson, which I say was produced and read in the cabinet, was not produced and read. And 2d. that I have

improperly, disclosed cabinet secrets. Upon the 1st. objection negative testimony is relied upon. Mr. Monroe, Mr. Adams and Mr. Wirt, do not recollect that it was produced and read: or rather Mr. Adams, and Mr. Wirt, do not ecollect it for it is manifest that Mr. Monroe, has no recollection upon the subject, having relied wholly upon Mr. Wirt. But Mr. Calhoun, has a distinct recollection that it was not produced, and read. Without rely ing upon that rule of legal evidence, which declares, that one affirmative witness coun tervails many negative ones, there is I be lieve abundant evidence in the correspon dence itself to support my statement .-Here I beg leave to transcribe an article from the Globe of the 20th February last, which has much force and cogency, and proves at least presumtively, that my statement concerning the confidential letter is correct. The Globe says "After all the statements, and retractions, about the production of General Jackson's letter before the cabinet in July 1818, Mr. Monroe's letters published by Mr. Calhoun, go far to confirm Mr. Crawford's statement. In the conclusion of Mr. Monroe's letter to General Jackson, dated December 21st, 1818 (printed 1830 by mistake in the pamphlet) Mr. Monroe thus speaks of the confidential letter: your letter of the 6th of January, was received whilst I was seriously indisposed : observing that it was from you I handed it to Mr. Calhoun to read; after reading one or two lines myself. The order to take command in that Calhoun and reproach him with his decay quarter had before then been issued. He of memory, for if he is to be believed, he remarked after reading the letter that it never had any decay, as I shall show bewas a confidential one relating to Florida fore this review is closed. No, it is the which I must answer. I asked him, if he want of veracity which must be reproachhad forwarded to you the orders that had ed to Calhoun, and not the decay of his been given to General Gaines on that sub- memory. In support of the argument of ject. He replied that he had. Your let- the Globe, founded on Mr. Monroe's letter to me with many others from friends ters of the 19th of July, and 21st of De-

til after my return from Loudon on the fidential one,) was removed, and every receipt of yours by Mr. Hambly, and then thing relating to that war having been when did Mr. Monroe, return from Lou- never read by me until after the meetdon, and when was the letter by Mr. ing of the administration, and the de-Hambly received? Mr. Calhoun has gi- cision as to the course to be, pursued in ven us the evidence to show. In one of reference to its management. My imhis notes he tells us that the 1st cabinet pression is that I read it then, on a sugmeeting on that subject took place on the gestion of Mr. Calhoun, that it required 15th or 16th of July 1818, Mr. Monroe my extention. Had I read it when I rehaving returned on the 14th from his resi- ceived it, I should have considered it confidence in Loudon. Mr. Monroe's letter duct to all impartial and unprejudiced to General Jackson dated 19th July 1818, however great my confidence in them begins thus, "I received lately your letter might be." It is somewhat difficult to ascan urge will convince. Besides it is not in Loudon &c." Thus the time when the the foregoing quotation is. He states that confidential letter was locked up, on the suggestion of Mr. Calhoun, is identified been previously arranged, the letter was ability, I shall ever again be placed, to within a few days. It was afte Mr. Mon- removed, and forgotten, and never read form any definite opinion of my motives roe's return from Loudon, on the 14th and by me(Mr. Monroe) until after the meeting or conduct in the transactions, devolved before the 19th of July 1818 the very pe- of the administration, and the decision as in the correspondence, between the Pres- riod at which the cabinet vere delibera- to the course to be pursued in reference ident and Vice President. I say it is not ting about the Seminole War, and at the to its management." It is manifest that very time Mr. Crawford sys it was pro- the first part of the foregoing sentence reduced before them. Thre is a remark- lates to the arrangement of the letters and able coincidence, between the details of papers concerning the Seminole war .pected, and desired. I therefore submit Mr. Calhoun made some allusion to a let- to its management. The management of ations of the cabinet. Upon the criterioc, the Calina. memory. He has notoriously published more at large, the reasons of my distinct to the world a gross misrepresentation of recollection of the circumstance. Mr. this affair with the evidence of its incor- Monroe, before he left Washington, had relied for correct information on the account given by Mr. Monroe, in 1818, which is certainly more likely to be correct, than any statement nade by him now. He, Mr. Monroe, could not have forgotten the

If memory had failed him, he might have relied for correct information on the acc. Jackson's despatches should be received in the skirmish with the Indians at Mickasakee. events of the Seminole campaign. Juring his absence in Loudon, I had frequent conversations with Mr. Calhoun, whi uniformly informed me, that General Jackfacts. Thus vanishes one of Mr. Calson had no other orders for the governhoun's clouds of dust, which he had raisment of his conduct, than those given to ed, to blind the people in relation to his General Gaines. Those orders I had own conduct towards General Jackson." seen. His representations which at that I shall not, powever, turn upon Mr. time I had no reason to doubt, made a strong impression upon my mind, and extremely unfavourable to General Jackson. I entered the cabinet, therefore, with decided impressions against the General, which were removed only by the producof which to the best of my recollection and belief, it was the first intimation I had ever received of that letter. I am confident Mr. Monroe is mistaken in his recollection of my coming into his room, after disposition, and the great pressure upon from Mr. Monroe's letter to me of the 8th August, 1830. "I lay in bed more than

me at the time, and never recurred to, un- a week during which that letter (the con- Mr. Calhoun, and reading the letter. on the suggestion of Mr. Calhoun. Now previously arranged, it was forgotten and recollection was correct, than in dential, and never have shown it to anyone, tion, it is improbable that any thing that I of June 21st, by Mr. Hambly, at my farm certain what Mr. Monroe's meaning in "every thing relating to that war having Mr. Crawford's recent statement and Mr. The second member seems to present the at Washington's offers on the most advantageous terms. may live ought to be indifferent to public Monroe's account of this affair made in idea, that the letter was produced & read on He had partic 1818, which proves the identity, of the in- the suggestion of Mr. Calhoun, after the cores cidents alluded to: Mr. Crawford says decision of the administration in reference that the des ter the General had written to the Presi- what? Of the Seminole war. That had early part dent, who had forgotten that he had re- terminated before the meeting. If Mr. note last ceived such a letter, but said if he had re- Monroe intended to state that the letter Crownin ceived such an one he could find it, and was produced and read upon the sugges- Washing went directly into his cabinet, and brought tion of Mr. Calhoun that it required his the letter out. Mr. Nonroe in his letter attention, after the decision of the admin- houn says. of the 21st December 1818 says, your let- istration upon the course to be pursued thing of a ter &c. was put aside &c. and never re- towards Spain and towards General Jack- of May curred to until after by return from Lou- son; then it is manifest that he is mista- But the Vice-Pres don, &c. and then in the suggestion of ken. It is impossible in the nature of regard to accuracy when Mr. Calhoun. Her is conclusive proof things that Mr. Calhoun could have be- Mr. Crowninshield could not of two things, 1st. the confidential letter lieved, or suggested that that letter requi- present at any cabinet meeting on was produced on the aggestion of Mr. Cal- red the President's attention, after the de- capture of St. Marks or Pensacola. houn, after Mr. Monoe's return from Lou- cision of the administration upon events which I was. Could not a Cabinet coundon, on the 14th, and before the writing of the campaign had been formed. It cil have been held between the earl of his letter to General Jackson the 19th was impossible in the nature of things of May and the 29th of that month I Mr. of July, 1818. 21. Mr. Crawford was that the President's attention could be nepresent when the suggestion was made cessary to that letter after the decision had person that has understanding to count and the letter produced. The Cabinet it been made on the events of the campaign. ten will assert the affirmative. This asseems were several days in deliberation. I have before me a letter from a member sertion of the Vice-President in the city of Mr. Wirt, might not have been present of Congress from this State, in which he when the letter was produced. At any rate | urges "that the confidential letter must proves his reckless disregard of the truth the proof is conclusive that the letter was have been before the Cabinet, as it was in all occasions where he conceives it to produced to Mr. Crawford, on Mr. Cal- necessary to a correct decision of the ques- be his interest to violate it. In regard to this houn's suggestion. Mr. Calhoun's own tions growing out of the Seminole war, assertion of the Vice-President, Mr. Erving account of that letter is incorrect. & that the President and Secretaryof War, observes, "These are stout assertions, since -He says, my recollection in re- ought to have been impeached if it had been it is now ascertained that the official news lation to it accords with Mr. Monroe's withheld." When Mr. Calhoun referred to of the capture of St. Marks, was received statement. I came into the room when he the letter, my impression was, and is now, at Washington early in the month of May, had apparently just received the letter .- that he wished it produced to prove that nearly three weeks before either he or Mr. He was indisposed at the time. I think General Jackson, instead of actingin conhe opened the etter in my presence, and formity to the orders of the War lepartfinding that it vas from you, he gave the ment, had determined to take the Spanish | might have been the subject of a cabinet letter to me to rad. I cast my eyes over posts before he received orders to take the council when they were both present." it, and remarked that it related to the Se- management of that war. It is piobable minole war, and would require his atten- that when he referred to that letter, he was tion, or something to that effect. I thought not aware that it had not been answered. no more of it. Long after, I think it was It is easy to understand why Mr. Colhoun at the commencement of the next session of should call the President's attenion to Congress, I herd some allusion which that letter before the Cabinet had tecided brought the lettr to my recollection. It upon the course to be pursued twards 30, 1818, and was received in the month was from a quater that induced me to be- Spain, and especially towards (eneral as appears from the record, from which lieve it came from Mr. Crawford. I called Jackson-but after that decision had and mentioned to Mr. Monroe and found been made, it is impossible to conceve a that he had enirely forgotten the letter. motive for bringing it under conidera-After searchingsome time, he found it tion. Mr. Monroe is then evidently misamongst some oher papers, and read it as taken in stating that the letter was produhe told me for the first time. Mr. Mon- ced and read upon the suggestion of Mr. roe's account of the matter written in De- Calhoun, after the decision of the abinet cember, 1818, hortly after the meeting of upon the events of the Seminole campaign. Congress, provs that this story as to time It is a little remarkable, however, tlat the is entirely fabulus. That letter connec- confidential letter, is always produced upted with that of he 19th of July, proves on the suggestion of Mr. Calhoun. Mr. that the hunting up of the letter on the Monroe in his letter to General Jackson oners. At their resources (among which were suggestion of Mr. Calhoun and the month of the Calhoun and the calhount of the Calhoun and the calhount of the Calhount the calhount suggestion of Mr. Calhoun, and the readof the 21st December, 1818, and of the 8m one thought dead of cattle) were taken or destroyone taken destroyone ing for the first time took pace directly of August, 1830 to me says: it was proafter Mr. Monroe's return from Loudon duced on the suggestion of Mr. Calhoun, on the 14th July 1818, during he deliber- and connects it with the proceedings of may Mr. Crawford turn round and pity collect it was produced and read upon the and taunt Mr. Calhoun for deay of his suggestion of Mr. Calhoun. I will now state

of remark too, that in his letter, December, when it is more like of 1830, he tells General Jacks letter was given o Mr. Call not connect me with Mr. letter, and I have a distu hearing him give the sa several times, in none connect me in the affair The Vice President seems to disposed of Mr. Crowninshield by the letter he has received fro but by comparing the two letters be seen that the letter to him do contradict a single syllable of J vious letter to me. Mr. Calboun i to Mr. Crowninshield's letter to h -"Nor could he meeting of the the capture of which I was. late minister to in the month of is now ascertain of the capture capture of St. Calhoun asserts the negative-but every Washington where the evidence existed, Crowninshield left that city; consequently it was very possible that that affair

*Gen. A. Jackson to the Secretary of War. Head Quarters, Division South Camp, near S! Mark's, April 8th 1818.

Reports his attack on the Mekasukean Village His taking the Fort at St. Mark's &c. The above communication is on file in the W Department—Post marked, New-Orleans

transcript is taken. Department of War, July 19, JOHN of April 29 1818. tFrom the National Into TTLE."

"IND Milledgeville, April 17. Captain Callies, has politely furnished as with from Fort Haghly important intelligence. the followith inst. General Jackson attacked

Abouthe Mickasukee town, with an inconsidand bloss on his part. The loss of the Indians is erations Bevious to, and after the action, a number of the enemy surrendered themselves priscipal chieftains were hanged.

Gheal Jackson afterwards proceeded to St. Marks, and took possession of the Fortress without opposite. It is the impression, that this be been disive; that the war with the Indians is at an en, and the Georgia militia will soon return to

(From the same paper of the 30th April.]

We have a few further particulars of the late rectness before him, in his own documents. particularly enjoined upon me not to leave progress of the Indian war, The Tennessee deand the Cabinet should decide upon ne wounded, not known. Five negroes were taken the next day. The commander of the Spanish post of St. Marks taken possession of by Gen. Jackson, protested against the measure, but did not oppose its execution by force. The Georgia militia will be marched to traders' hill and in a few days be discharged. Captain Arbutlinot, a British officer, was captured at St. Marks, and is supposed to have been the same who, some time ago, commanded the Negro Fort on the Appalatchicola, which was destroyed by our forces under Col. Clinch .-St. Marks when taken, was strongly fortified, had twenty pieces of heavy ordnance, mounted, and garrisoned by about fifty men, who have since embarked for Pensacola. McIntosh whose vigilance and enterprize are said to merit commendation, has captured about one hundred more prisoners. In the National Intelligencer of the "8th May," there is a despatch from Gen. McIntosh to D. B. tion and reading of the confidential letter, Mitchell, stating that a fight had taken place between his warriors and those of McQueen, in which the latter were defeated. [From the National Intelligencer of the 16th May.]

"OF THE INDIAN WAR." Major Perault of the United States topographi-